CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VIII.] Charlotte, (N. C.) August 10, 1838. [NO. 410.

J. Holton, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS:

WO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.

o Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within months.

ree Dollars, if not paid until the end of the r.

paper discontinued until all arrearages are , except at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per re (16 *lines or less, this sized type,*) for the insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. advertisements and Sheriffs' Sales charged per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per will be made from the regular prices, for ad- sers by the year. Advertisements ordered in inside every publication—or inserted other wise regularly, to be charged as new every insertion

AGENTS.

R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N.C.
W. Harris, Mill Grove, N.C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

UGUST, 1838.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
Friday,	5 13	6 47
Saturday,	5 14	6 46
Sunday,	5 15	6 45
Monday,	5 16	6 44
Tuesday,	5 17	6 43
Wednesday	5 18	6 42
Thursday,	5 19	6 42

MOON'S PHASES.

For August, 1838.

	d.	h.	m.
Full	5	5	10 aftn.
Last	12	[illegible]	19 morn.
New	19	11	10 even.
First	27	3	30 morn.

To Jews and Gentiles!

petition is the life of Trade.'

READ ON!

E have just received the expected supply of **Drugs & Medicines,** which our assortment general. We now offer to people *fresh and genuine Medicines,* lower than have ever been sold *in this place.* We will additional *supplies* every two or three ks. *We wish our friends* (*and enemies too*) our stock. All *Orders* and *Prescrip-* will meet with prompt *attention.*

ray's Ointment just received.

WILLIAMS & BOYD.

harlotte, *July 31, 1838.* 410tf

WOOL CARDING.

HE subscriber takes this method of inform- the public that he has in operation a **Wool Carding Machines,** at his Cross Mills, five miles South-west of Char- , where they will be attended to by an expe- ed hand. Their performance cannot be sur- in the State, both for speed and good work. advantage of two Machines will enable him accommodate his customers when they bring wool. Persons wishing to have their wool , will please to bring it in by the 20th of and have it well cleaned of burs and trash.

W. H. NEEL.

ly 20, 1838. 412

NOTICE.

GREEABLE to the Last Will of David Mc- Donald, dec'd, we will proceed to sell at the residence of the said deceased, at Public Ven- on the 14th of August next, all the unwilled of said deceased, consisting of

Ten Likely Negroes,

, Women and Children,

HORSES,
COWS,
AND
HOGS,

Corn, *Farming Utensils,* 1 *Wagon and Geers,*

a variety of other articles not enumerated. attendance and 12 months' credit will be gi- by the Executors.

THOS. T. JOHNSTON,
SILAS TODD,
JOS. B. M'DONALD,
GEO. W. M'DONALD, } *Executors.*

ly 24, 1838. 410

All persons indebted to said estate are requested payment, and those having demands will them properly authenticated within the prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead of their recovery.

D. L. M'KAY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is now ready to attend to re- ceiving and forwarding *GOODS* to interior,

Shipping Cotton, &c.

will make liberal advances on all kinds of sent him for sale or shipment. tending to devote himself exclusively to this he flatters himself that he will be able to satisfaction.

rgetown, S. C. *July* 18, 1838. t13

Steamboat Anson.

THIS new and sub- stantial Steam Boat, Coppered and Copper fasten- ed, built expressly for the between this place, and Georgetown , will in a very short time be in readi- to receive freight.

ppers are confidently assured that in case the river their goods will not be detained, sufficient number of lighters have been pro- to insure the delivery of goods, directed to pped by this boat.

J. ELI GREGG, President
Merchants' and Planters' S. B. Company.
eraw, *July* 4th, 1838. 412

McDUFF

WILL be in Charlotte 3 days in each week, viz: On Monday, Tuesday and Wed- nesday, and the balance of his time at People's Store, until the season commences, which will be the first of ember.

r further particulars, enquire at the Mansion .

WM. F. JOHNSON.
ly 11, 1838. 408tf

HINTS TO LADIES.

The following remarks from a popular lecture lately delivered in Scotland, are commended to the particular attention of American mothers and daughters. As rational beings we should be willing to see past errors; and when those are once seen, the intelligent christain, the truly moral person will not attempt to vindicate what is wrong, or excuse the neglect of what is right.—*Weekly Messenger.*

"If we wish our young ladies to possess health, fresh complexions, stout nerves, and exhilarating spirits, we must recommend the abolishing of that useless, cumbersome, unnatural, and mischievous piece of dress yclipt stays, corsets, or bodice, till they have attained at least their twentieth year, and suffer nature to mould and form their bodies according to her inclination. They ought to rise earl, and go early to bed; to walk much or ride on horse back; *to spend* their hours of employment in learning what may be useful through life, and endeavor to blend profitable instruction with amusement. During spring and summer, a walk, ride, or other moderate exercise before breakfast, is singularly salutary to most constitutions, and gives an agreeble zest and relish for food, unknown to those who crawl from the bed-room to the breakfast table. Pleasant company is particularly desirable, and a great portion of their amusements should be taken out of doors. Reading at proper intervals, well chosen authors, ladies' magazines, and the like, and learning to write a good legible hand, are of the first and highest importance to every young lady, as she requires to hold conversation easily upon general subjects, and correspond with her acquaintances upon the ordinary topics of life. But that pining, love sick habit of making the tour of the circulating library; is hurtful in the extreme. Wading through so may volumes of fictitious nonsense, tends not only to enervate the frame, but also to give girls a wrong idea of the world; and they sometimes learn from unpleasant experience, that we have no such heroes as 'Sir Charles Grandison,' such examples of virtue as 'Joseph Andrews,—such liberal-minded, half-pay officers as Captain Lesmahago'—nor such guileless young men as 'Humphrey Klinker.' I by no means wish entirely to decry all the fashionable accomplishments and amusements of our young ladies, but I say that they give to them far too much of their valuable time. Let them think upon the industry, the early hours and house keeping maxims of their grandmothers and great-grandmothers; let them reflect upon the blessings of health and the value of time; let them consider of what service all those gaudy acquirements will be to them in the management of a house and family; and let them not forget that one short hour spent in religious meditation, will afford them more real happiness and peace of mind, than a whole lifetime spent in pursuit of vanity. It is impossible a lady can excel in every accomplishment, and nothing is so disgusting as a mere smattering. Besides, every young female ought to be reminded that it is not to her airy footing it in the dance, to her dexterity in playing difficult pieces of music, nor to her caricatures of nature, that the man of sense and prudence looks in his choice of a wife.

"To woman, whatever be her rank (says Mrs. Hannah More,) I would recommend a predominance of those more sober studies, which not having display for the object, may make her wise without vanity, happy without witnesses and content without panegyrics; the exercise of which will not bring celebrity, but improve usefulness. She should pursue every kind of study which will teach her to elicit truth; which will lead her to be intent upon realities; will give precision to her ideas; will make an exact mind; every study, which, instead of stimulating her sensibility, will chastise it; which will give her definite notions; will bring the imagination under dominion; will lead her to think, to compare, to combine, to methodize; which will confer such a power of discrimination, that her judgment shall learn to reject what is dazzling, if it be not solid; and to prefer, not what is striking, or bright, or new, but what is just. That kind of knowledge which is rather fitted for home consumption than foreign exportation, is peculiarly adapted to women."

AN ORDINANCE OF CROMWELL AGAINST DUELLING. CROMWELL, Protector.

"It is enacted, That if any person should challenge or cause to be challenged or accept, or knowingly carry a challenge to fight a duel, he shall be committed to prison, without bail, for six months, and find security for his good behaviour for one whole year after. Persons challenged, not discovering it in twenty four hours afterwards, to be deemed acceptors. Fighting a duel, if death shall ensue to be adjudged murder. The seconds, in the last case, to be deemed principals; and in every other, to be banished from the Commonwealth for life and to suffer death in case of return.

CROMWELL.

"WHITEHALL, 1654, O. S."

TWENTY DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

FROM THE N.Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, JULY 23.

The BRITISH STEAM SHIP ROYAL WILLIAM, Capt. Swainson, was announced by telegraph about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and about 6 o'clock we received by her files of the London Sun, Morning Herald, Times, and Shipping Gazette, to the 4th inst. inclusive, and Liverpool papers of the 5th.

The Royal William, we understand, had eleven days of head winds and gales, and accomplished half the passage in seven days.

The Coronation took place June 28th, and of course occupies a great space in the papers, as well before as after the date of the transaction.

Of general news, there is not much, notwithstanding the advices are twenty days later than before received.

The Government forces in Spain have gained several fresh successes, and there seems now to be some prospect that this ruinous war may be at length brought to a close.

A declaration of independence was reported to have been made by Mehemet Ali, the Pacha of Egypt heretofore tributary to Turkey. The latest accounts go rather to discountenance the rumor.

The cholera, or something similar to it, has reappeared at Berlin.

It was reported in Naples that the King of Sardina had been visited with insanity.

There was an attempt at revolution in PORTUGAL on the 14th of June, but without success.

THE CORONATION.

Liverpool, July 5.—Before dawn on Thursday (June 28th) the metropolis [London] was alive to the interesting and important transactions of the day, which was ushered in by the firing of a royal salute of twenty-one guns at a quarter before 4 o'clock; streams of persons were soon after seen hastening to the point where was to be exhibited the gorgeous spectacle, and joyousness, happiness, and loyalty, appeared to fill every breast. At 5 o'clock the doors of the Abbey were opened, and many of those having the privilege entered shortly after that time, and carriages continued to arrive in rapid succession, and set down their company for several hours. So anxious were parties to secure seats, that the galleries erected in the open air, in the precincts of the Abbey, were partially occupied as early as half past four.

Troops and the police were brought out during the morning to occupy the line of route. The procession started from the New Palace a few minutes after ten. The varied costumes of the foreign ambassadors and the other individuals who formed the procession excited much admiration. The approach of Her Majesty's state carriage was the signal for the kindliest and most affectionate demonstrations, and a shout, deep, fervent, and enthusiastic, was sent up from the immense assemblage; many were the fervent blessings uttered as Her Majesty gracefully bent forward acknowledging these many and touching demonstrations of loyalty and affection and she was visibly affected with these marks of devotion and attachment. Throughout the whole line of route but one desire seemed to actuate all present—that of best exhibiting loyalty towards their Sovereign.

In about an hour after leaving Buckingham Palace, Her Majesty arrived at the west entrance of the Abbey, and was received by the great officers of state, the noblemen bearing the regalia, and the bishops, when Her Majesty repaired to her robing chamber. Her Majesty having been robed, advanced up the nave into the choir, the choristers in the orchestra singing the anthem, "I was glad when they said unto me, we will go into the house of the Lord." When Her Majesty took her seat in a chair before and below the throne, the spectacle was truly magnificent. Then followed the recognition, Her Majesty's first oblation, the Litany, and the remainder of the service.

The sermon was preached by the Bishop of London, from Chron. xxxiv, v. 31. The Archbishop of Canterbury then administered the oath, to a transcript of which Her Majesty affixed her royal sign manual; after which, the Archbishop anointed and consecrated Her Majesty. Then followed the presentation of the spurs and sword; the investing with the royal robe, and the delivery of the sceptre and the rod with the dove.

The Archbishop then placed the crown on Her Majesty's head, and the peers and peeresses put on their coronets, the bishops their caps, and the kings-of-arms their crowns. The effect was magnificent in the extreme.

The shout which followed this part of the ceremony was really tumultuous. After this followed the anthem, "The Queen shall rejoice in thy strength, O Lord;" at the conclusion of which, the Archbishop presented Her Majesty with the Holy Bible, and then pronounced the benediction: and the choir sang the *Te Deum.* Then followed the ceremony of the enthronization, the Archbishop and Bishops and other peers lifting up Her Majesty into the throne, when the peers did homage. The solemnity of the Coronation being thus ended, the Queen went down from the throne to the altar, made her second oblation, and returned to her chair.

The Archbishop then read the prayers for the whole estate of Christ's Church militant here on earth, &c.; and the chorus, "Hallelujah! for the Lord Omnipotent reigneth," having being sung, Her Majesty proceeded to the altar, accompanied by the great officers of state, when the Archbishop read the final prayers. The whole coronation office being thus performed the Queen proceeded crowned, to King Edward's Chapel, where she delivered the sceptre with the dove to the Archbishop, who laid it on the altar there. His Grace then placed the orb in the Queen's left hand, and the procession returned in the same state and order.

Her Majesty reached the palace at a quarter to six o'clock, and as she descended from the carriage, the cheers which saluted her in the morning were repeated with increased heartiness and renewed vigor. She appeared as steady in her bearing, notwithstanding the fatigues of the day, as when she set out in the morning, and recognized by her graceful acknowledgments the cheers and gratulations of her subjects.

FROM THE NEW YORK ERA.

The Coronation of the young Queen Victoria took place on the day appointed, (the 28th ult.) with the utmost conceivable magnificence, gorgeous pageantry, and loyal enthusiasm. For the information of our fair readers, we will just mention a few particulars about the young Queen's dress, deportment, and so forth:

In the first place, then, she is a very pretty young lady, and she had the good taste to make her first appearance in the choir of the immense abbey in which she was to be crowned Queen of more than a hundred millions of people, in a very neat and simple dress. Her gown was of the purest satin, covered with a transparent dress of white blonde lace, and a circle of diamonds glistening in her hair. It is a great pity that the sweet effect of this maidenly attire was spoiled by so huge and ponderous a train of velvet and gold, which, however, as a Queen, she was compelled to wear, and which was borne by eight young ladies daughters of peers. The ladies who performed this humiliating service, and who are called "maids of honor," were dressed all alike, in white satin, and wore small white roses in their hair, so that this group of lovely women must have been a delightful spectacle.

On ascending the choir of the cathedral, on the steps leading to what is called the theatre, she was compelled to pause nearly a minute, and thus the immense audience had an opportunity of gazing on the young creature without an intervening obstacle. The papers describe her as slightly affected with the grandeur of the scene around her and the acclamations which greeted her; but she is said to have then walked with grace and self-possession to the seat at which she was to receive the "homage" of the nobility and titled clergy.

The affair passed off with great spirit and harmony, and was altogether the most splendid ceremony recorded in English history. The chivalry of all Europe seems to have been called forth on this occasion, and the foreign embassies vied with each other in displaying the most gorgeous paraphernalia that money could procure.

JOHN VAN BUREN, a son of our President is in England. He is a man of talents—and of very agreeable companionable qualities —Mr. BENNETT, of the New York Herald, writing from London, thus speaks of him:—

"My friend young John Van Buren is behaving very well here. He puts up at Long's fashionable Hotel in Bond street, and quizzes the English dandies most unmercifully. I understand also that the Queen is much better pleased with our Prince than with the white haired sprig of royalty from France—I mean the Duc de Nemours.

"John has a great deal of natural drollery and wit about him—a little bizare it is true—but the poor Frenchman has little of either. Both have long legs, but the form and figure of the democrat is decidedly much straighter than that of the tri-color. On each side of the Queen, when she is at the dinner table, is a chair generally vacant.

"When she wants to talk to any of her guests, she sends her page to the person with a request to drink wine with her majesty. The person thus honored immediately gets up, and walks up to one of the vacant chairs, drinks with her majesty, and enters into conversatoin.

When John had the invitation, he entered, I am told, into quite an interesting tete a tete with the pretty little queen. He talked of the United States—of our big rivers—big mountains—and big prairies. The queen was highly delighted with young John—indications of which crossed her fair cheeks in the form of sweet smiles. After a little while, her majesty sent her page to another of her guests. This was the signal for John to retire to his former seat at table, which he did with great grace, her little majesty eyeing him from beneath her left eye all the time."

QUAKER ECONOMY.

A judge, on a journey, fell in company with a quaker. 'Sir,' said the judge, 'how is it that you Quakers always have fat horses, and money in your pockets?'

Quaker. 'By and by I will tell thee.'

Shortly after they arrived at a tavern.—The judge called for a glass of bitters, and urged the quaker to drink; but he refused, saying 'I have no need.' He then called for two quarts of oats for his horse, and the Quaker for four for his.

Quaker. Now I will tell thee, we drink no spirits at the tavern. How much didst thou pay for the bitters?

Judge. Sixpence.

Quaker. How much for the oats?

J. Sixpence.

Q. My oats cost me ninepence; and what good did the bitters do thee?

J. They procured me appetite.

Q. Abstinence gives me an appetite.—Thus you see that we spend no more than thou, and our horses are fat. But I have not done with thee yet. I see silver buckles on thy shoes; how much did they cost?

J. Nine dollars.

Q. How long hast thou had them?

J. Eight years.

Q. Do they answer any better than my strings?

J. No.

Q. With nine dollars we should have bought live stock and at the expiration of five years we should have had fifteen head of cattle. Here thou seest we can have money in our pocket. Instead of wearing silver on our shoes we have leather strings.

The "Independent Treasury."—The following was among the toasts drunk at Coxsackie, N. Y., on the 4th of July:

The Sub-Treasury Bill was *nullified*—
The Locofocos are mortified—
The Whigs are gratified—
And the good People are satisfied.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

To Henry Clay, Esq.—LETTER V.

SIR,—In the history of our time, the philosophical enquirer will find no chapter more worthy to engage his proudest reflections, than that which shall tell of the wars of the Government on the Banks, and on the prosperity of the country. In it, a conspicuous place will be assigned to the view of the plans and purposes of the predominant faction, lately exhibited by you in the Senate of the United States. Whether what has been done, resulted from the mere wantonness of power, or from a gratuitous love of mischief, and unforced choice of evil, or from a deep design against the liberties of the people, may be hard to decide? More than once a voice has issued from the throne, commanding us to put our trust in the Most High, and inviting us to call on Him in all our troubles. In the disregard of this, was the sin and doom of Nullification. In the disregard of this, was the condemnation of the act renewing the charter of the Bank. But though we thus justly incurred the displeasure of our rulers, it can hardly be supposed that the Government meant not only to distress the people, but also to embarrass itself. That they meant that the Pet Bank System should fail, cannot be doubted.—Why else did they force it to work, first a plethora, and then a collapse? But can we any more doubt that THEY meant to keep out of the vortex that was to swallow all besides? Had they done this, and had they succeeded in defeating the Deposite Bill, can we fail to see that the Administration, with fifty millions of hard money, would have been master of the subsistence and life of every individual of a beggared community? Then would have been Mr. Van Buren's time for a Sub-Treasury to garner up his gains. What would Mr. Calhoun have said to it then? And what would Mr. Van Buren have cared what he said? Who would have disputed his will? I maintain, and I said so from the first, that, in discrediting the Banks and ruining the country, he accomplished no more than he aimed at. His disappointment was in not getting hold of the money. Give him that again, or give him such a sum in specie, as a return of prosperity will presently bring into the Treasury, and then give him a place to keep it, and "Richard's himself again!"—Can we believe that Mr. Calhoun does not see this? Shall he be allowed so far to disable his own judgment, as to have us think him honest, when he pretends not to see what is obvious to every eye? But the President is to be rendered powerless to all purposes of mischief, by the weight of his golden fetters! What then? Will not any body cut them off for the *funds*? If the plan does not suit him, will he not have it changed? If public opinion be ever so much in favor of it, cannot he buy it up? Or, if that be too costly, cannot he make the scheme work its own destruction, by making its operation oppressive and odious?

To an interpretation of the conduct of our rulers, which imputes to them such monstrous wickedness, mild charity suggests that "few are all evil." Be it so.—But if there be any such, shall we not seek them among those, the history of whose lives bears record of no single virtue? And does the scheme argue a depth of design and reach of thought not to be expected from such men? This is true. But Pharoah found a Joseph, who instructed him, with the aid of alternate seasons of abundance and distress, to buy his people's birthright with the fruit of their own labor.

But though we may be unable as yet to draw out the chain of cause and consequence in all its length, a part, at least, is before us. None will ever doubt that, not satisfied with the advantages of an *alliance* with the moneyed interest, secured by a connexion between the Government and the acting head of that interest, the despotic temper of our late ruler would be content with nothing short of the absolute *subserviency* of his ally to his sovereign will and pleasure. Failing in this, a war of conquest was commenced, for the purpose of making the Government itself the head of the monetary system of the United States. The struggle of this contest is now going on—and the desperate pertinacity with which it is urged, shows plainly the object of the assailants. In vain do Mr. Calhoun and his myrmidons pretend to support the leading measure of the Government, as a means of restraining the power and curtailing the patronage, and limiting the influence of the Executive. How it is to produce this effect, though often urged, he has never condescended to explain. We were required to believe it on his bare word, while it was obvious that, among the advocates and opponents of the measure in the Senate, not one beside himself discovered in it any such tendency. We were required to believe that Mr. Van Buren, suddenly tired of responsibility, and weary of the exercise of his own sovereign will and pleasure, was eagerly stretching forth his hands to Congress, and entreating them to put manacles upon him; and that you, sir, and your sagacious friends, out of mere perverseness, were unwilling to do him the favor. For not believing this, we are denounced as wilfully and correctly blind—as Federalists (I, it seems, am a Federalist in disguise) [illegible] the blood tests of Banks—[illegible] denunciation waxes louder as its absurdity becomes more glaring. At this moment, a calculation is making of all the available force of the party, and they are suddenly animated and cheered by the hope that the accidental absence of two or three members of the opposition, may enable them to carry this measure through the House of Representatives by the casting vote of the Speaker! And to what purpose? Is it not known that, of this accidental majority, there will be many misrepresenting their constituents; and that, in another Congress, there must be a majority, who, if true to those who send them there, will oppose the measure? What then? Shall Mr. Van Buren, who now wielding the power of his office IN ALL ITS VIGOUR, his PATRONAGE AS YET UNLIMITED, his INFLUENCE AS YET UNRESTRAINED, and aided by the mercenary trained-bands of his predecessor, depends on the accidental absence of members to smuggle the bill through Congress—shall he, WHEN ALL THESE ADVANTAGES ARE TAKEN AWAY, have any hope to prevent its prompt repeal? Are we children to be deceived by a pretence so shallow? Are we to believe in this marvellous eagerness TO BREAK INTO GAOL, without suspecting that as soon as he succeeds in his purpose, he will turn this gilded bastile into a fortress, and man its walls with mercenaries, and hang out the banner of defiance to the people's will? What other calculation can he make? How can he hope to secure his system from demolition, but by the means of corruption which it will again place in his hands? And are we to shut our eyes to this at the bidding of one, who, at first assured the world, that to him, Mr. Van Buren and his corrupt crew were still objects of unmitigated scorn and abhorrence; and who almost lamented, that he was put to the alternative of renouncing his own favourite measure, or entrusting its execution to men, in whom he had no manner of confidence? But what was Mr. Calhoun's conduct, when certain under-strappers of the party, who had not made themselves too conspicuous in the drama, moved to strike out the only clause in the bill which had engaged his support? Did he denounce them as traitors to their principles and party? O no! He reserves such denunciations for us. Did he exclaim against the treachery of the party itself, and expose the trick they had put upon him? Did he even expostulate with them, and premonish them that the success of the amendment would drive him from their ranks? No sir, he suffered them to do their work; and then, FINDING THE BILL WOULD PASS WITHOUT HIM, with an amusing parade of philosophical calmness, assigned the reasons why he must vote against it. Here then the campaign ended, and our political Major Dalgetty was free, by the very terms of his enlistment, to quit the camp. Did he do so? What measure, what man of the party has failed of his support from that day to this?

But it was not of these things I meant to speak. It is not on these that the historian will bestow more than that passing notice, which consigns to infamy the Wentworths and Pulteneys, who devotes to the service of tyrants the powers which God had given for the use of mankind.

But, in the history of the war of numbers, headed by Executive power, their natural leader, and property headed by the Bank of the United States, posterity will read a lesson of deep wisdom. May not we profit by it, too? We are too near the time and scene of action to see clearly the connexion of events with each other, and with their causes. But something we can see, and that something it becomes us to study and apply. In such warfare, the landed interest is the Ajax Telamon of property. Resolute and strong for defence, it "screens with a mighty shade" all who take shelter behind its seven fold shield; but sluggish and inert, its ponderous blows are easily eluded. The enemy may indeed vainly waste his strength on its unwieldy mass, but deficient in vigilance and activity it gives him no fear of being attacked in turn. It is the moneyed interest, ALERT, JEALOUS, INSATIABLE and KEEN, the swift footed Achilles,

"*impiger iracundus inexorabilis acer.*"

To this belongs the duty of assault; to watch the movements of the enemy; to anticipate his blows, and, in his hours of repose and fancied security, to break into his camp and scatter his forces. Statesmen have long been aware of this difference.—Hence the aspiring usurper, when he would excite the multitude by the promise of plunder rarely, seeks to disturb the natural loyalty of the tenant to his landlord, or of the prodigal labourer to his employer. He tells them of the money bags of the great capitalist, and invites them to unearth the secret hoards of the *usurer*. Especially, he provokes them to rage against that system of credit which so much increases the activity and energy of wealth, and by which in case of need, it can "take the wings of the morning, and hide itself in the uttermost part of the earth," from the rapacity alike of the tyrant and the rabble. With this interest it is, that, in modern times, the great battle of freedom is always fought. That sagacious and corrupt Statesman, Sir Robert Walpole, (in all but his ability, the prototype of our present rulers,) well knew the prowess of this champion of the rights of property. "The country gentleman," said he, "good easy souls! come up to be shorn, and lie as quietly as lambs while their fleeces are taken off. But touch one bristle of the mercantile interest and instantly the whole stye is in an uproar. It is a shearing a hog. Great cry and little wool!"

I am aware, sir, that it is thought to be in bad taste to speak favourably of a jealousy of the rights of property. The feeling is too interested and selfish for this LIBERAL and PATRIOTIC age and country. But let us be careful not to scan too closely the motives of the individual man in the struggle of freedom against power, and property against numbers. By doing so, in other cases, we might be often tempted to tear the laurel from the Hero's brow, and to strip the consecrating Ivy from the tomb of him who died fighting in his country's cause. In this mixed mass of good and evil, we must take things as we find them. The passions of the human heart are the instruments with which the statesman must work out his great designs. In these, are the springs of action—the motive power, which it is his business to direct and regulate: and among these, there is none of such enduring energy, and so capable of being applied to all good purposes, as the desire of gain, continually stimulated by the habitual exercise of gainful occupation. We may decry it as we will, and we may permit ourselves to scorn it, as it shows itself in the conduct of individuals; but in great masses, and under proper regulation, it has achieved more for right and liberty, than every other passion of the human heart. It is to a knowledge of this truth, that the champions of Liberty in England, owe their success, in breaking up the strong holds of feudal tyranny, in reducing the power of barons and kings, and in establishing the reign of law and order, and equal right. This is, at this day, the great conservative principle of British Freedom; and its beneficial action is only to be secured and perpetuated by keeping the power of the moneyed interest ever in an antagonist position to Executive authority. "Here it is," says Mr. Burke, "that the people of England have learned to feel the pulse of liberty, and as they find that beat, they think themselves sick or sound."

Thinking thus, could I be in favor of the union of Bank and State? Far from it. Hence, and hence only, have I always regarded a Bank of the United States, as a formidable weapon in the hands of the Federal Government. Nor did I so much dread it for itself as because it was forged from the very shield, which the wisdom of our English Ancestors had put into our hands, as our best defence against usurpation and oppression. Wise by their teaching, we used it with effect, against the aggressions of the British Government: but when that struggle was over, we flung it from us, fondly imagining that the paper defences of a written Constitution would supply its place. Of this inconsiderate rashness we are now paying the penalty.

No, sir! No man is farther than I from desiring the connection of Bank and State. The union of Church and State was, in its day, not more pernicious. Each was alike the device of power to league itself with the master passion of the age—fanaticism or avarice—the worship of Saints and Images, or the worship of Mammon. But what was gained to freedom of conscience, when the Tyrant Bigot Henry VIII. abjuring the Pope, proclaimed HIMSELF the Head of the Church, and Defender of the Faith? And what shall we gain by exchanging the late *liason* (for it was no more) between the moneyed and the political power of the Union, for a regular marriage *in facie Ecclesia*, whereby "they twain shall become one?" Let the Sub-Treasury Bill be passed, and, from that time, there is a complete merger of the monetary in the political power. The union of wealth and power will be complete; and money, from being the rival of power, will become its instrument. The union of wealth and numbers will be complete, and wealth will become the spoil of numbers, instead of being, as heretofore, a salutary check and counterpoise. The united force of all, becomes at once the instrument of one man. The powers of the Shark and the Eagle are added to the powers of the Tiger, and the beasts of the field, and the fishes of the deep, and the birds of the air, are alike his subjects and his prey.

Believe me, sir, the *reciprocal* tendencies of money and power to each other, need no prompting. They are natural as those of the sexes. Their strifes are like Lover's quarrels, and, left to themselves soon end in the same way. The problem of free government is to make them irreconcilable. The art of the Political Philosopher is to play the mischief maker, and fix them in an antagonist attitude and disposition.

How strikingly are the truth and importance of these ideas proved and illustrated by late events! No man can have forgotten how, a few years ago the Colossal power of Andrew Jackson bestrode the land. Who resisted his will? Principle went down before him, and the four and twenty States "cast their crown before the Throne, saying, 'THOU art worthy to receive Glory and Honor and Power, and for thy pleasure all are, and were created'"!!! Does Mr. Calhoun remember, how, in that day, they who had just before them been vociferous in devoting "lives and fortunes and sacred honor," in opposition to Federal usurpation, were heard to "call upon the mountains to cover them from the wrath of Him who sat upon the Throne?" Has he forgotten the sinking of his own heart, and how he, the champion of the South, sought refuge with you in a dastard, compromise, by which he bound himself to bear for eight years, what he had just declared to be intolerable, on the faith of what he pretended to understand as a promise, that, at the end of that time, the evil should be removed? Let those who remember the horrors of that day, and the eager despair with which they looked around for some defence against the Usurper: let them remember, how even then a power arose, before unthought of, which showed itself equal to the encounter, and defied, and successfully withstood him. I am aware that there are a sort of politicians among us who place this at the head of the charges against Mr. Biddle. Mr. Calhoun himself is among the number, and (with what consistency, he can of course explain) regards it as a monstrous evil, that there should have been any interest in the State possessing courage and address to defend itself. You, sir, I am persuaded think differently, and I trust that in the result of the struggle you have seen a proof of the value of some great head of the moneyed interest, which, in time of need, may serve as a rallying point for all the property of the country, in any contest with power, whether Executive or *Legislative*. The conclusion to which I would lead your mind is this: "that the proposed agent should be so constituted as to be no otherwise subject to the authority of Government, than as all things, whether persons or property, are necessarily subjected to it. Thus alone can it be relied on as a check on lawless domination. On the opposite plan, it becomes the instrument of oppression."

I know not whether the faculty of resistance, displayed by the Bank of the United States, was wholly in the elastic and indomitable energy of the moneyed interest, or, in part, in the personal qualities of him who managed it. I have not the pleasure of that gentleman's acquaintance. But I find myself his debtor for a lesson in political philosophy, which I can never forget. If he be not an extraordinary man, he is at least fortunate in having been called to act a part which will give him a place in history, and a high rank among the defenders of liberty. I know no man of this day so truly enviable. When I see him guiding his gallant ship over the tossing waves of the great sea of Commerce, heaving from its lowest depths—when I see him sitting at the helm in conscious security amid the tempest that shakes the solid earth,

"Like a great sea mark, standing every flaw,
And saving those that eye him,"

I should be mortified that he should condescend to exchange his wave rocked fortress for a palace and a throne. I find myself applying to him the noble language of the noblest of Poets. He is to us "a symbol and a sign."

"For in the patient energy,
In the endurance and repulse
Of his impenetrable spirit,
Which Earth and Heaven could not repulse,
A mighty lesson we inherit."

I have pleasure in believing that much of this sentiment is due to the man himself. But let us not in this lose sight of the important political truth which the example teaches. Circumstances make men. The man is he who uses circumstances. But none can work without them. Paper has been to Mr. Biddle what cotton was to General Jackson—Let the flatterers of the latter assure themselves that this is the highest praise that history will award him. It is his due. I give it freely. Let military men learn what they may from the example set them by this untaught warrior of the wilderness. Let us profit by that of his great rival. I trust I need not deduce to you, at length, the argument it affords in favor of such a constitution of the Bank of the United States, as may array the power of the moneyed interest on the side of the States, in any future struggle with the overgrown power of the General Government.

A FRIEND OF STATE RIGHTS.

Splendid Munificence.—We are happy to learn from correct information, that a wealthy and liberal citizen of New York has given a princely sum for the establishment of a public Library in that city, which is likely to eclipse every other establishment of the kind in the country. We shall doubtless soon be furnished with the details, by the journals of that city.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

Curious Fact.—If we listen, it is asserted, to the trotting of a horse or the tread of our own feet, we cannot but notice that each alternate step is louder than the other, by which we throw the sounds into the order of common time. But if we listen to the amble or canter, of a horse, we hear every third step to be louder than the other two, owing to the first and third foot striking the ground at the same time. This, regularity throws the sounds into the order of triple time.

A singular and fortunate escape, is mentioned in the last Zanesville Gazette. Mr. G. Fracker, of that place, having plunged into the Muskingum river with a view of bathing, had scarcely dived half a rod, before he felt himself caught in the upper lip by a fishing hook of very large size, and suddenly thrown back. After an ineffectual attempt to loosen the line, he caught it in his teeth, and succeeded in biting it in two, and swam to the shore with the hook fast through his lip. He was held under water by the line, and had he failed in severing it with his teeth, he would have been obliged to tear the hook from his lip, or have submitted to speedy strangulation.

From the Raleigh Register [illegible]

GOV. BRANCH'S [illegible]

Gov. Branch having been brought out by the Jackson Van Buren party, in opposition to Gov. Dudley, it may be amusing to our readers to see in what estimation they are both held by the Ex-Secretary.—For our authority, see Gov. Branch's Speech made in the Legislature of this State, in 1834.

EXTRACT No. 1.

"Mr. Martin Van Buren, it must be borne in mind, was a widower, without daughters, and he adroitly availed himself of all his privileges as such. His attention to *Mrs. Eaton* was of the most marked character. Polite and assiduous on all occasions, he was particularly so in the presence of Gen. Jackson and Maj. Eaton. His adulation in every variety of form, both official and unofficial, was exerted to make it apparent to these gentlemen, that he entered deeply into their feelings; and, in fact, that he cared any thing about them, but he foresaw the power to be acquired by pursuing such a course, AND HAD NO SCRUPLES TO RESTRAIN HIM."

EXTRACT No. 2.

"The situation of *Mrs. Eaton* engrossed the President's (Jackson's) whole soul, and he continued to be much occupied in collecting certificates, principally from office seekers, to sustain her. These were piled one upon another, and his friends pressed to read them, often, I am persuaded, to their annoyance. THIS BOOK of CERTIFICATES, for a folio it had soon become, was that on which OFFICE SEEKERS FIRST QUALIFIED."

EXTRACT No. 3.

"The manner in which the unfriendly correspondence commenced between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, taken in connexion with the time, is sufficient to convince any intelligent mind that *it was instigated by Martin Van Buren.* I exerted every nerve to defeat his FIEND-LIKE PURPOSE."

EXTRACT No. 4.

"By this time I well understood the CHARACTER of Mr. Van Buren. With *him*, I found that THE END JUSTIFIED THE MEANS."

EXTRACT No. 5.

"I believed that Mr. Van Buren placed too low an estimate on the virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the American people, and that his reliance on Gen. Jackson to accomplish his purposes would prove delusive. He must recollect that I often told him that, in my opinion, he was selling *his birthright*, like Esau, for a mess of pottage; that Gen. Jackson's popularity, great as it was, attached to the man, and could not be transferred. I then honestly believed what I said; but, sir, I was again mistaken. His skirts have proved strong enough to bear Mr. Van Buren into the Vice Presidency, and recent indications have induced me to fear that the country is *sufficiently corrupt* to enable him, THROUGH THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT, to reach the great object of his ambition. If so, it will be PROOF CONCLUSIVE that *the days of this republic are numbered*, and that this once high-minded and chivalrous people are ready to bow the knee to BAAL, and pass their necks UNDER THE YOKE OF BONDAGE."

EXTRACT No. 6.

"The indirect agency which it was believed Mr. Van Buren had in producing the rupture (among Jackson, Calhoun and the Cabinet) connected with other causes, made him perfectly odious to an overwhelming majority in both houses of Congress, and he passed his time, during a great part of this session, with a mind deeply agitated, conscious that his WICKED MACHINATIONS and CROUCHING SUBSERVIENCY had recoiled on himself. * * * *

It never entered into the philosophy of this gentleman (Van Buren) that there were any higher incentives to virtuous conduct than the HOPE OF OFFICE *and the* EXPECTATION OF REWARD.

EXTRACT No. 7.

The TYRANNY of the President, (Jackson) in this attempt to control the domestic relations of the families of the Heads of Departments, is without a parallel in any free government, and cannot be surpassed by any act of *despotism* in the lives of the Autocrats of Russia. Viewed in its true light, it is astonishing that any person should be found weak or wicked enough to approve or extenuate its enormity. It does surpass all belief, that the cold, dispassionate, and unprincipled Wire-worker (Van Buren) in this plot, should, by such means render himself *acceptable* to a free, generous, patriotic and enlightened people."

"Mr. Adams expressed the opinion, that it was competent for him alone to appoint ministers to Panama, but he took care not to exercise the power. Gen. Jackson expressed no opinion, but without the consent of the Senate, he actually sent a minister to the Ottoman Porte, and has in utter *contempt of the Senate*, and, in palpable VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION, put men in office who had been rejected by the Senate on his nomination for the same office. * * * * In defiance of recorded pledges, he has appointed scores of partizan Editors to offices of profit and honor. Against this I remonstrated at the time; and yet, sir, truth compels me to acknowledge, that in one instance, I PARTICIPATED IN IT. I appointed of your newly elected State printer (the renowned ex-Purser, *Philo White*) to a highly lucrative office in the Navy, whence HE WAS SENT to you * * * * What has Gen. Jackson not done to CORRUPT *the Press, and make it* SUBSERVIENT to HIS PURPOSES?

Thus have we given a few samples of *Mr. Branch's* opinion of Messrs. Jackson & Van Buren, that our readers may see the extremity to which the Democrats are reduced when they "erect" such a man into a candidate.

Life Preserving Vest.—We yesterday had an opportunity to witness from the Bunker Hill wharf an exhibition of the worth and power of the "Life Preserving Vest," the invention of Mr. W. C. Pettibone, of this city. A full grown boy with all his clothes on but his coat, was buoyed up in the river by one of these vests, and his head kept entirely out of the water, without the least exertion on his part. We believe all who were present were perfectly satisfied that the invention answers the purpose for which it is designed. It is made like any common vest, with the exceptions that the breast and a portion of the back are lined with India rubber, which can be inflated by the breath in a few moments and as well in the water as out of it.

It is not intended that these shall be put on only when immediate danger threatens, but worn at all times when travelling on the water, as the India rubber, when uninflated, does not injure the appearance.—*Hartford (Con.) Courier.*

FROM THE ARMY.

The Charleston Mercury of the 3d says:—By the schr. Aldora, Capt. G arrived here yesterday from St. August we have received the Herald of the 22d from which we copy the following:—

"*The War Ended.*"—On the 27th a detachment of U. S. Dragoons, about in number, under Capt. Beall scouting the neighborhood of San Felasco, near N nansville, discovered an Indian trail, wh was followed up, and while in pursuit, w suddenly attacked by a gang of Indians timated at about 30. Capt. Walker, of A achua county, acting as guide, was in ad vance, and was mortally wounded, and d in a few minutes. The fire was kept for some minutes with spirit on both sid Six of the Dragoons were wounded. Th succeeded in driving the Indians a sho distance into a hammock, where the for of the troops was too small to follow th Two Indians were found killed; the dr goons retreated in good order, bring with them the body of Capt. Wa While retreating, the Indians came o the hammock, and commenced firing, b at a long distance off. Capt. Dade, of th Dragoons, with his company, had gone wards the Okefenoke Swamp, which w the reason no more force could be procure

Capt. Walker was we learn much esteem ed by all who knew him, and his loss greatly to be regretted. He has left a w ow and several small children. Here another widow and more orphans added the list of savage butcheries. We offer our most heartfelt sympathies for her b reavement; and commend her to the "F er of the fatherless," for support and con lation under this afflicting dispensation.

A new method of making Boots Shoes.—A man in New York has invent a new way of manufacturing boots and sh which is thus particularly described:

"1st. The whole lower portion, or and insole of the boot or shoe, is made w but one seam, instead of two, as at pre thus increasing facility and durability of manufacture. 2nd. The boots and are much more beautiful in appearance d ing their whole wearing, in consequence the upper leather being turned from un the foot, and inserted in a peculiar cha cut in the insole, which prevents the up both from cracking and wrinkling, and th increasing the value without enhancing cost of the article. 3d. By dispensing w the insteam, the boot or shoe is rendered more easy to the foot, thus preventing co or bunions; and there being no welt re ing scraps to fill up the hollow space b tween the sole and insole, which is now oc casioned by the welt, the part on which foot rests does not become irregular a uneven, nor is the sole so soon thrown of place, and unequally worn away.

Effectual cure for a Snake Bite.—L summer a black man, in Frederick co was bit on the finger in the corn house a dark by a snake, supposed to be a copp head, from the circumstance that one w killed the next day under the house. I mediately the arm swelled to twice the dinary size. I applied first the breast o chicken cut open, next a large phial of wh key to the wound. We also bathed the and hand frequently during the night the next day until 10 o'clock with salt ter without any visible abatement of swelling. At that time a physician arri and immediately sent for the root of Yellow Poplar Tree, (more properly cal the American Tulip Tree,) he had a stro decoction made of the bark, washed t swelled part with it frequently; gave the tient half a pint every half hour, and app the bruised bark, which was boiled a poultice. The relief was almost instan ous, the swelling soon subsided, and the p which was very excruciating in a short t ceased altogether. The doctor assured that had it not been for the administra of this simple remedy, the man would have lived many hours, and I am conv from what I saw, that had it been appl the first instance, the suffering would been very light.—I wish this remedy be generally known, it may save the l of hundreds.—*Franklin Farmer.*

The Last Thief.—The most impu and perfect achievement in the art of th ing that we have lately heard of, was rel ed to us a few days since, as follows:

At a laborer's boarding house, where is customary, in warm weather, for the to leave their coats in the entry while meals, a thief took it into his head to m an excursion one day while all hands w busy at dinner. Accordingly he re tered the passage way, saw a good var of coats and jackets, some new, some h worn, &c. &c., all of which he gathe into his arms, and carelessly comm making his exit. Just as he was about cross the threshold, the man of the ho who was late at dinner, arrived at the d

"What are you doing with those co said the landlord.

'I'm taking 'em to my shop, sir.'

'And what for?'

'The gentlemen want to get'em scou sir,' replied the thief.

'O! then, if that's all, said the landl 'I believe my coat wants scouring and y may take it along too.'

So saying he doffed his garment, h it over to the thief, and proceeded to dinner. The surprise of the boarders w they went to don their habiliments, and confusion of the landlord in giving his ment, may well be imagined.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.

The last mails from the West furnish accounts of the occurrence of several disasters by Steamboats on these waters, but in only one of which, however, were there any lives lost.

The Cincinnati Daily Whig states, that on the night of the 12th inst., the steamboat Detroit, while descending the river from Pittsburg, with Messrs. Clay, Crittenden, and other distinguished citizens as passengers, struck on some obstacle in the river, supposed to be a sunken coal boat. The Captain being on deck at the time, promptly directed the boat to the Kentucky shore, where she sunk, but the passengers disembarked without inconvenience. The Steamboat Buffalo came along soon after, and took on board the Detroit's passengers. Messrs. Clay and Crittenden landed at Maysville, where they took stage for home.

Another.—The steamboat Rio, bound up the Mississippi, collapsed a flue on the 11th inst., five miles above St. Louis. The second steward, a black man was so dreadfully hurt that his life was despaired of; and the children, deck passengers were severely scalded. Two of the latter, one an infant have since died. A black boy, about years old, was also injured so severe that he died the day afterward. The passengers unanimously passed resolutions, absolving the officers of the boat from all blame.

Another.—The steamboat Ben Franklin, on her way up from Louisville to Cincinnati, took fire on the night of the 15th inst., from sparks flying on the hurricane roof. The fire at first, is said to have had quite an alarming appearance, but it was got under without much damage.

The steamboat Pioneer, on her upward passage to Wheeling, broke a shaft on the 8th instant. No other injury sustained.

☞ We venture to assert that after the 1st of October next, when the Steamboat Act of Congress goes into operation, there will be fewer disasters. The means of preventing mischief will then be in the hands of travellers and juries and if these will but do their duty, life and property may be confided to steamboats with comparative security.—*Baltimore American.*

A Capital Joke!—The Charleston Mercury, a few days ago, in its zeal to fasten a charge of inconsistency upon some of the Statesmen of South Carolina who refused to follow blindly and submissively in the train of Mr. Calhoun, republished the proceedings of a Public Meeting held in Charleston, in 1836, protesting against the establishment of a branch of the *Pennsylvania* U. S. Bank in that place. The Mercury, in publishing the proceedings, *forgot* to give the date, and treated the matter as of very recent occurrence; in consequence of which, the Richmond Enquirer and other loyal prints, notice the meeting as having taken place "on Friday last," and, in every ecstasy, commend it as an "admirable move in Charleston," a "Democratic Triumph," &c., and they failed not to represent the proceedings as evincing a decided re-action, of opinion on the Sub Treasury scheme, and all that sort of thing! How chilling to the hope" must have been the paragraph in the *Courier*, the next day exposing the trick of the Mercury, and showing that the meeting was held *two years ago*, when the Sub-Treasury project was *never mentioned!* Poor fellows! the only ray of light which had burst upon their benighted visions for many a day, was thus rudely taken away, "ere they could say 'tis!" The cream of the joke is, that the Mercury now characterizes its Loco Foco cotemporaries as "*ignorant*" dupes, for not knowing better!!—*Ral. Register.*

Ohio Electioneering.—'Gentlemen—Jacksonians, and fellows of this conflictuous community in this land of concussence and veraciousness—Jacksonians, I say exasperate yourselves I say, and support the efficiousness of the oracle of Jacksonism. When the canvass of the veto on the exuberant contumaciousness of the velocious of the United States Bank, was furculum of the Clay party; and when Jackson [illegible] the confidence of the present Congress, he rose to his supercillious majesty, and crushed the growing powers of these [illegible] states. This gentleman Jacksonism was adequate to the circumference of Jacksonism and now I previse you to exaggerate yourselves.'—*Louisville Gazette.*

A Curiosity.—A swarm of honey bees have made their nest in the cornish which surrounds the steeple of Christ church, above the second story windows. The industrious little insects may be seen laboriously improving "each shining hour," going and returning loaded with their sweet provision. Their location was discovered by the dropping of the honey on the steps below, during the intensely hot weather in the early part of last week.—*Balt. Sun.*

Justice.—A man was fined the other day in Boston, four dollars and costs, for cruelly beating his horses because they could not draw the heavy load he had on his dray. When remonstrated with by a citizen, he was insolent and shook his fist under the gentleman's nose; for this he was fined five dollars and costs. He was a poor man, or his fines would have been much heavier.—*[illegible] News.*

The Citizens of Savannah had determined to erect a pyramidal monument in their cemetery for those who perished in the Pulaski.

Charlotte:

Friday, August 10, 1838.

ELECTION RETURNS.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

PITT COUNTY.—Gen. Alfred Moye, Senate; J. L. Foreman and J. C. Gorham, Commons—all Whigs. Last Legislature, one Whig and two Vans. Poll—Dudley 637, Branch 275, W. N. Edwards 2, W. H. Haywood 1. Senate—Alfred Moye 542, M. Dickinson, not a candidate, 213, Alfred Forbes, not a candidate, 24. Commons—J. L. Foreman 533, John C. Gorham 411, Col. M. Moye 391, J. Spiers 357. Sheriff, Benj. M. Selby, [illegible].

Edgecombe.—L. D. Wilson, S.; Robt. Bryan and Wm. S. Baker, C.—all Vans. No change. Majority for Branch for Governor only 242 votes—Administration majority heretofore 1100.

BEAUFORT & HYDE—*Senatorial District.*

Gen. J. O. K. Williams, (Whig,) re-elected without opposition.

Beaufort.—— Blount and —— M'Williams, C. Polls—Blount 637, M'Williams 521, Satterthwaite 443, Marsh 191. (W.) Toole (V. B.) 311. Dudley [illegible], Branch 617. —— Grist *Sheriff.*

WASHINGTON & TYRRELL.

—— Spruill elected to the Senate.

Washington—— Gaither, C. No statement of votes *For Governor*—Dudley 362 Branch 25.

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☞ It appears that there is a mistake in the time of holding the elections published in our last. The election did not take place in the counties of Granville, Warren, Nash and Franklin until the 3d inst. and in Sampson it does not take place until Friday the 10th inst.

☞ *Melancholy Accident.*—We regret to learn that Richard H. Alexander, Esq., formerly of Salisbury, fell from the third story of his boarding house in Mobile, Ala., on the night of the 24th ult., and was so much bruised that he died in a few hours after. It is impossible to ascertain how the accident occurred, but it is presumed that he was sitting in the window and accidentally fell asleep. A private letter states that the window sill exhibited marks of a great effort to save himself. He has left many friends and relatives to mourn their loss.

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☞ A volume has been published in New York by David Felt & Co., bearing the title of "*Moral Views of Commerce, Society and Politics,*" consisting of twelve discourses by the Rev. Orville Dewey. The author of this work, (says the Evening Post,) has ventured upon topics not often made the subject of discussion in the pulpit. These he has treated with great eloquence, fervor and originality. He has returned richly laden from the fresh fields into which he had wandered. We invite attention to the author's views on the importance of giving an *honest vote*, which we consider all important under the form of government which we live.

The Duty of Giving an Honest Vote.—I have dwelt longer than I intended upon this first and foundation principle of our political morality—that which requires every legally qualified citizen to give his vote at the elections. There is another duty coincident with this, which is too obvious to call for much argument, and yet too often violated, to be passed over in silence; and that is the duty of giving an *honest* vote.

Every citizen in this primary act that gives its being and character to the government, is bound to express his honest conviction. The vote demands the contribution of his mind, of his judgment, of his patriotism and fidelity to the common weal. The citizen is the real governor. And if the elected ruler is forbidden, by every just principle, to swerve from an honest purpose towards the public good, so is the voting elector. And he who surrenders his judgment and conscience to private interest, or the mere dictation of a party; he who accepts a bribe or offers one; he who in the ballot, smothers his own conviction, or attempts to coerce another's, is perjured in the holiest rites which he swears upon his country's altar.

The familiarity with which certain transactions at the polls are spoken of—yes, palpable infractions of the law with regard to the age, residence, and where a property qualification is required, the property of voters—the freedom with which parties charge these practices upon each other after an election—are evil omens. And the common defence set up for them is, if possible, worse than the things themselves. The country, we are constantly told, is in danger; every nerve must be strained, every means used, to carry certain measures; the opposite party leave no means, however flagitious and desperate, untried, and we must meet them on their own ground—must fight them with their own weapons. Admirable doctrine! that goes around the whole circuit of parties, and lends a handle to each one, wherewith to push on the cumulative argument for dishonesty and intrigue! The country in danger!—and to be saved by corruption! by bribery, false swearing and the violated law! The nation sick and prostrate by the tampering of some ignorant administration with its health and vigor—and how to be cured? By the canker and the gangrene that are eating out its very vitals!

Away with such paltering and paltry arguments for the expedient against the right! If it must be so, I had rather my country were destroyed by truth, than saved by falsehood. I would rather it were ruined by virtue, than redeemed by corruption. But do not the very terms of this statement show, that it is not so? No; "honesty is the best policy," for man or nation, individual or party. But if honesty is any where to be demanded or expected, it is in the first act that gives its character to the government—the *elections.* Admit any false principle there, and what, in consistency, can you look for, but a corrupt government? Will you poison the fountain-head, and expect the stream to be pure?

I insist, then, that the elector shall be honest.—He should no more dare to be false to his own mind, false to his conscience, in giving his vote, than he would in giving his word. His vote is his word; and the only word, perhaps, that he can speak in the great ear of the nation. If that word is a lie, he sacrifices, as far as in him is, the right government and rectitude of the country.

☞ For a short account of the Coronation of Queen Victoria see first page.

☞ Gov. Ritner, of Pennsylvania, issued his proclamation a short time since, requiring the Banks in the State of Pennsylvania to resume specie payment by the 13th instant. Since its publication a number of Van Buren presses have been styling it another Federal trick, &c. For the life of us we cannot see what trick there is in the Governor's issuing a proclamation requiring the banks to resume by a certain time, or he will resort to his constitutional powers to coerce them. We suspect the head and front of his offending, may be found in the following passing compliment which he paid to the General Government, and which the Globe, we understand, in publishing the proclamation altogether suppressed:

"THE ONLY PAPER ISSUED IN CIRCULATION AND NOT CONVERTIBLE INTO SPECIE AT THE PLACE WHERE ISSUED, WERE [illegible] THOSE OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT."

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☞ We learn from the Nat. Intelligencer of the 2d inst., that Robert Mayo, a Clerk in the War Department, has been discharged, by order of Mr. Poinsett, for furnishing the Hon. J. Q. Adams with a copy of a letter from Gen. Jackson to Mr. Fulton, Secretary of the Territory of Arkansas.

☞ The Hon. E. Whittlesey, Member of Congress from the Portage district of Ohio, we learn from the Cincinnati Post, "not only declines a re-election, but has absolutely resigned his seat in the present Congress—his own affairs requiring his attention." Mr. Whittlesey has long held a seat in the National Legislature, not only with great credit to himself, but with signal usefulness to the country.

◆

☞ We are glad to perceive that President Van Buren has been received with becoming respect at the several places he has visited since leaving the seat of government. Respect is due to the office if not to the man, and we would join in paying that respect to him which is due from the people to their Chief Magistrate should an opportunity offer, although we rank ourselves amongst his bitterest opponents.

☞ The Philadelphia Advocate says that Governor Ritner's *grandfather, his father, his brother, and himself,* were ALL WEAVERS, and *good weavers too;* and the very circumstance of his raising himself by his own exertions from that humble occupation to the highest station in the Commonwealth, is the very best recommendation he can have.—We think so too.

◆

☞ We learn from the Fayetteville Journal, that Judge Strange does not intend to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate.

◆

☞ Uncles, who robbed the Metropolitan Bank in Washington City of a valuable assortment of Jewelry, and who was recently apprehended in New Orleans and put in prison, made his escape on the 20th ultimo, by cutting his way through a plank partition four inches thick, and then making a hole in the brick wall sufficiently large to let himself out. No traces had been discovered of him. The Mobile Examiner says they manage very well to catch rogues in N. Orleans, but they have not yet learnt how to keep them.

◆

☞ *Biting off a Woman's Tongue.*—The Saratoga (N. Y.) Sentinel states, that at the last court of Oyer and Terminer held in that county, a fellow named Ezekiel Little was convicted of biting off his wife's tongue. He accomplished his fiendish purpose by choking her till it protruded from her mouth, when, like a wolf, he seized it with his teeth and bit off about an inch in length. The offence given, as it came out at the trial, was, that his wife would not believe him to be Jesus Christ, the Son of God, and entitled to be worshipped. She had strong reasons, we think, to believe he was the son of the devil. He was sentenced to the State Prison for seven years.

◆

☞ A respectable white person was lynched a short time ago at Kosciusko, Mississippi, upon the evidence of a black girl, for stealing a sum of money. During the operation a man by the name of Parker stood looking on, exclaiming "Give it to him, he has the money! He is the thief and will soon confess it!" The lynchers finding out after nearly killing their victim that he would confess nothing, released him. A few hours afterwards suspicion began to rest upon Parker himself, who, on being tied to the same tree roared out "*I have the money!*" The whole amount was found in his possession and that of the negro wench on whose testimony the innocent man had been so horribly mutilated. The lynchers deserve the execration of every good citizen.

◆

☞ A most daring murder was committed on the 14th ult. a few miles below St. Louis, Missouri. The unfortunate victim was Thos. M. Dougherty, Esq., one of the Judges of the St. Louis County Court. No discoveries has been made of the perpetrator or his object. The deceased was shot through the head and neck with several buckshot and never spoke afterwards.

◆

☞ *Monument to Franklin.*—The Typographical Society of Mobile, Ala., have passed a series of resolutions strongly recommending the erection of a monument to the memory of Benjamin Franklin. It is intended to collect the funds among *Printers* only. Washington City is spoken of as the most suitable place for its location.

◆

☞ *Absence of Mind*—THE LAST.—A young lady being enamoured of a young man wrote him a letter and when taking it to the office was seized with a fit of absence of mind and deposited herself in the box instead of the letter. This was not discovered until the Postmaster was about stamping her; he to ascertain the cost of her transportation, politely asked her *if she was single.*

☞ Col. Walter F. Leak, has been *forced to relinquish* his services for the Senatorial district composed of Richmond and Robeson counties. We learn, that at Laurel Hill, he smashed a tumbler to pieces and drowned it with water, in order to show the true way of killing Biddle monsters. A friend has sent us a copy of the letter (equal to one page of our paper in length,) in which he consents to be reviewed: the sum and substance of it is "Biddle" "Bank" "Clay," "Bank" "Biddle" "Clay," "Clay" "Bank" "Biddle," with a small seasoning of "Abolitionism" and "Democracy," from the patent office at Washington city. O, it is a precious document, and ought to be set to music.—*Carolina Watchman.*

☞ *Virginia.*—According to a corrected list published in the Richmond Whig, the political character of the next Virginia Legislature will be as follows:

	Whig.	*V. Buren.*	*Conservatives.*
Senate	10	18	4
House	73	38	23
	83	56	27

The Conservatives, the Whig remarks, are opposed to the financial policy of the Administration. There may be a few others who properly belong to that class."

The Sheriffs who hold the Elections for Governor, in the different Counties, should not forget, that the Constitution requires a copy of the return to be forwarded to Raleigh for the Speaker of the Senate; and that the Law requires a duplicate of that return to be forwarded with it, both under seal addressed to the Secretary of State, and within 30 days after the election; under penalty of $100, and indictment for misdemeanor. See Revised Code.—*Fay. Obs.*

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA U. S. GAZETTE, JULY 30.

THE U. S. GOVERNMENT AND THE UNITED STATES BANK BONDS.

We find in the National Gazette of yesterday afternoon the subjoined paragraph:

"It is rumored that the Bond of the Bank of the United States, due in 1839, for two millions of dollars, has been sold by the Treasury Department, at par, to CHARLES MACALESTER, Esq. of this city."

The above rumor, we are happy to say, is well founded. The same offer was made for the Bond due in 1840, for a like amount, but declined, the Secretary of the Treasury not having decided that the public exigencies will require its sale.

The purchase, we understand, is for account of the United States Bank. We also understand that Mr. Macalester has effected a negotiation by which the Bond for TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS will be liquidated in a manner equally acceptable to the Government and to the bank.

We are truly gratified to hear of these arrangements. We hope, and, indeed, cannot doubt, that they are indicative of a better understanding between the contracting parties; and we congratulate the country upon this event, which we consider as equally creditable to the Administration and to the Bank, and which cannot fail to have a beneficial influence upon all the business relations of the Union.

Port of Wilmington.—The Harbor Master has kindly furnished us with the subjoined list of vessels, which have arrived in the port of Wilmington during the year commencing July 1st, 1837, and ending July 1st, 1838.

5	Barques,
173	Brigs,
280	Schooners,
8	Sloops,
466	

Advertiser.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

Horrible ravages of Small Pox among the Indians.—The steamboat Antelope, of the American Fur Company, reached St. Louis July 18,—with a thousand packs chiefly of Buffalo robes; and more valuable furs are on their way in Mackinaw Boats. The St. Louis Republican says:—"The agent of the company reports that the small pox has ceased its ravages amongst the Indians higher up the Yellow Stone. The Assineboines are said to be extinct, and most of the Blackfeet have fallen victims. It was believed that more than 25,000 have died of the disease, and that it would not stop short of the Pacific ocean."

Singular Death.—A sloop was sailing up the North River one day last week, when a large sturgeon leaped out of the water, and alighted upon the deck; all hands immediately busied themselves about securing the stranger, and one of the men being near the side of the vessel, and to leeward, was knocked or fell overboard with the fish and was drowned.—*Albany Ev. Journal.*

"*Ringed, speckled and gray.*"—The way-bill of the steam boat De Witt Clinton, on Monday morning, exhibited an odd mixture of passengers among whom were Gen. Felix Houston, of Texas, the Irish giant, an Albino lady, an Eastern juggler, an Arabian stud, and four Leicester sheep.—*ib.*

☞ If the Sub Treasury scheme be the plan intended from the first by the framers of the constitution, how does it happen that it was not discovered until now? that Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and even the sagacious Jackson, never thought of it, and that it was reserved for one Mr. *Gouge*, a clerk in the Treasury Department, to make the discovery?—*Virginian.*

Col. GWIN, Receiver of Public Moneys at Pontitoc, Mississippi, died suddenly at the Exchange Hotel, in New Orleans, on the 25th ult.

Just So.—"Why do you use so much tobacco?" said one gentleman to another. "Because I *chews*," was the witty reply.

We learn from a gentleman who has recently seen Mr. Senator WALKER, of Mississippi, that, contrary to the current report, the health of that gentleman has improved and is improving.—*Nat. Int.*

At Charlottesville, Mr. Lucien Minor read the *original draft of the Declaration,* in the handwriting of Mr. Jefferson himself. Mr. Shelton F. Leak was the Orator of the Day and the Republican pronounces the address to be "excellent and patriotic," and states, that "The audience testified their approbation of it, by a long and loud round of applause."

A Novel Salute.—When Gen. Washington, whilst President, visited the works of the James river canal the chief engineer caused the quarriers to charge some hundreds of blasts, which were exploded at Washington's approach. This Internal Navigation salute he pronounced the most gratifying salute he had ever heard. And, by the bye, he gave all the workmen a guinea a piece to drink his health.

Miraculous Escapes.—It is said that Mr. Lovejoy, of Georgia, one of the passengers saved in the late catastrophe of the Pulaski, was also on board of the Home and the Wm. Gibbons—three of the most appalling situations of danger ever recorded.

Pills.—A new article is offered for sale in Mobile, called the "Electro Magnetic Pills," recommended to those who intend going North, and warranted to deliver them at New York in less than fifteen hours after the first dose.

Important for Ladies.—The Boston Times says:

Mr. J. Cutts Smith, of this city, has invented a key for tuning Piano Fortes which promises to be of great utility and will enable ladies to tune their own Piano's without the trouble and expense of procuring a person specially for that purpose. It is very simple in its construction, and will probably soon take the place of the old key altogether.

An old lady used to say that all she wanted in this world was food and raiment and clothes to wear. Being asked what raiment meant, she replied that she supposed that it was something to eat and drink.

How to disperse a mob.—Present a subscription paper to the people, and they will vanish in the twinkling of an eye.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1838.

Taylor & Chaffin,
vs.
Elam J. Teter.
} Original Attachment.

Levied on one Carryall Wagon and harness, three trunks and their contents.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is an inhabitant of parts unknown: *Ordered, therefore,* that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, for the said Elam J. Teter to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in October next, and then and there plead or replevy, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of July, A. D. 1838.

B. OATES, *C. C. C.*

Price adv. $5½. 1415

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1838.

G. L. Massey, admr. of Wm. Massey, dec'd.
vs.
Jas. G. Craig, I. N. Davis and Jas. D. Craig.
} Original Attachment.

Levied on a negro woman and 3 children, viz: Elam, Sarah and Ben.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, *Ordered, therefore,* that publication be made six weeks, in the Charlotte Journal for the said defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in October next, and then and there plead or replevy, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against them.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of July, A. D. 1838.

B. OATES, *C. C. C.*

Price adv. $5½. 1415

ATTENTION!

TOWN MILITIA.

YOU are ordered to parade, on Saturday next, the 11th instant, at your usual parade ground, armed and equipped as the law directs, for the purpose of drill.

J. D. SMITH, *Capt.*

August 6, 1837.

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte that he intends to commence BUTCHERING about the middle of August, and promises to supply the citizens three times a week with good BEEF. He hopes by close attention to business, and the desire to please, to entitle himself to a liberal share of patronage.

M. S. ALEXANDER.

August 1, 1838. 400tf

N. B. Persons can be supplied with fresh Beef at the ringing of Capt. Neely's Tavern Bell at sunrise.

POETRY.

THE MODEST RETORT.

A supercilious nabob of the east,
Haughty, being great, and purse-proud, being rich,
A governor or general, at the least,
I have forgotten which,
Had in his family an humble youth,
Who went from England in his patron's suit,
An unassuming body, and in truth,
A lad of decent parts and good repute.

This youth had sense and spirit,
But yet with all his sense,
Excessive diffidence
Obscured his merit.

One day at table, flush'd with pride and wine,
His honor proudly free, severely merry,
Conceiv'd it would be vastly fine
To crack a joke upon his secretary.

'Young man,' said he, 'by what art, craft or trade,
Did your good father gain his livelihood?'
'He was a saddler, sir,' Modestus said,
'And in his line was reckon'd good.'

'A saddler, eh! and taught you Greek;
Instead of learning you to sew;
Pray, why did not your father make
A saddler, sir, of you?'

Each parasite then as in duty bound,
The joke applauded, and the laugh went round.

At length Modestus, bowing low,
Said, (craving pardon, if too free he made,)
'Sir, by your leave, fain would I know
Your father's trade.'

'My father's trade!—by heaven, that's too bad!
My father's trade!—why blockhead! art thou mad?
My father, sir, did never stand so low—
He was a gentleman, I'd have you know!'

'Excuse the liberty I take,'
Modestus said, with archness on his brow,
'Pray, why did not your father make
A gentleman of you?'

MORE, STRANGE AND WRIGHT.

At a tavern one night,
Messrs. More, Strange and Wright,
Met to drink and good thoughts to exchange;
Says More, "of us three
The whole town will agree,
There is only one knave, and that's *Strange*,"
"Yes," said Strange (rather sore,)
"I'm sure there is one *More*,
A most terrible knave and a bite;
Who cheated his mother,
His sister and brother;"
"O yes," replied More, "that is *Wright*."

EPITAPH ON A MR. PENNY.

Reader, if cash thou art in want of any,
Dig four feet deep and thou wilt find—a Penny.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Boston Herald.

DRAMATIC SCENE IN REAL LIFE.

A very interesting scene in real life, in reference to one of the most popular actors in New York, was lately related to us, which is too good to be lost. The gentleman, who is the subject of the sketch, has for many years occupied an impotant situation in the Park Theatre but lately took leave of the stage, and freed himself from what Galt calls the 'waters, scars and schackles, of an actor's life', by committing matrimony. The lady who inspired the tender emotions in his breast, is represented as young and handsome and moreover, as enjoying a good fortune.—The gentleman no sooner saw her than he loved her—and the lady beheld him a 'husband at sight,' and exhibited by that language of the heart—'Love for love.' He had been so severely pierced by Cupid's dart that he soon discovered that his only remedy for 'A cure for the heart-ache,' would be by 'Popping the question!' He did so and received for answer 'Yes'—which was followed by 'Lovers Vows,' and finally by a 'Clandestine marriage,' that is, so far as to keep the father of the young girl 'All in the dark,' as it was reasonably supposed that he would be opposed to his daughter's committing matrimony with and actor.

The marriage knot was tied, and the '*Love chase*' being finished, the bride and bridegroom were retiring to 'Comfortable lodgings,' when they experienced a '*Disagreeable surprise*,' by a loud knocking at the door. It was thrown open and the servant entered.

'What do you want?' cried the astonished bridegroom.

'Sir, a gentleman is waiting below to see you,' replied the servant.

'Tell him I am just retiring and can't see him.

The servant went below and communicated the answer to the unwelcome visitor.

'But I must see him!' said the stranger, 'go up and tell your master I must see him!'

The servant again went up stairs and returned the answer.

'Go down again,' said the bridegroom, 'and ask him if he comes as a friend or a foe.'

The servant again tripped down stairs and made the desired inquiry.

'A friend!' was the answer.

This was made known to the bridegroom; he dressed himself and went below, and to his consternation discovered in his unseasonable visitor, no other than the father of his bride.

'Your name is————?' asked the visitor.

'It is,' replied the bridegroom.

'You've married my daughter?'

'I have.'

'Do you love her?'

'I do.'

'And she loves you of course, or you would not have married her.'

'She does.'

'What is your business?'

'I'm an actor.'

'Where do you act?'

'At the Park Theatre.'

'How much do you get for playing?'

'Twenty five dollars a week.'

'I'll give you a thousand dollars to play at home! Come, here's a carriage at the door, and I'll furnish lodgings at my house—get your wife and go home with me.'

This was an 'agreeable surprise' to the bridegroom, who remained for some time astonished, and was at a loss what to say or do. The tide in the affairs of men seemed to be fast rising upon him—on one side was exhibited to his mind the paternal roof of his bride with doors opened to receive him, and *fortune* at his control, if he would give up all the pride, pomp and circumstance, of his calling. On the other side was the Park Theatre, and his engagement to be forfeited only at a thousand dollars damages. He revolved the subject for a moment in his mind.

'To be or not to be, that is the question—
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
The stings and arrows of outrageous fortune,
Or to take arms against a sea of trouble
And by opposing, end them.'

The thought was of but short duration.—He did not say with Mercutio, 'a plague on both your houses,' but a plague on one of them, and that one was the Park house.

The bridegroom acceded to the request of his father in-law, and, with the bride, accompanied him home.

The next day the father in-law of the actor called on the manager of the Park Theatre, and the following dialogue ensued:

'Does Mr.————act here?'

'He does,' says the manager.

'What is his salary?'

'Twenty-five dollars a week.'

'Well, sir, he has married my daughter, and I'll give him $25,000 to play at home.—What is the damage if he breaks his engagement with you?'

'One thousand dollars.'

'Here's the money,' said the father, tendering to the manager a check to that amount.

'I shant take the money, I wish to see Mr.——.'

'You had better take the money, for he's done playing.'

'No, I wish to see Mr.——.'

The father left the manager, and soon after Mr.——came to the Theatre, and went on the stage.

'Mr.——I congratalate you,' said the manager—'here are the articles of your engagement—they are yours.'

The bridegroom returned to his dwelling to 'play at home,' according to the wishes of his father-in-law, and the first performance was the 'honey moon,' with the favorite piece of 'All's well that ends well,' and the happiest days of my life.'

SOCIETY IN INDIA.

An interesting work, under this title, describes to the life the thousand expedients, resorted to in the burning climate of India, to relieve the monotonous sameness of existence. Amusement is there, at best, a sickly and languid kind of thing. The corporeal powers, exhausted by the intense heat of the day, during which it is a toil almost to exist, sometimes render the intellect too torpid even for the pleasure of common intercourse. Concerts however, occasionally Masquerades, and amateur dramatic entertainments interpose a variety equally stimulating and agreeable.

A ludicrous account is given of the representation of Macbeth, on one occasion, where the part of Lady Macbeth was assigned to a young gentleman. His beard (says the writer) was, unfortunately, of a hue that forbade him to be interpreted into a woman; and, in a hot teperature, the growth of that appendage is rapid beyond conception.

Lady Macbeth was under the necessity therefore, of shaving between each act to keep it in a state of subordination befitting a female. It happened to be unusually hot in the dressing room, when Lady Macbeth had ordered the shaving apparatus to be placed upon the stage, where there was a freer circulation of air. He had scarcely begun that troublesome operation, when some one mischievously rang the prompter's bell. The signal was instantly obeyed, and up rose the curtain, displaying Lady Macbeth seated before a glass, in the act of shaving. The roar, the shouts, the screams, consequent upon this unexpected disclosure may be imagined. A general cry brought Lady Macbeth to the front of the stage, his face duly soaped for the operation so unceremoniously interrupted. Every where the cries redoubled, till she with admirable presence of mind, roared out in the language of her part—

"———What's the business,
That such a hideous trumpet calls to parley
The sleepers of the house?"

An address which succeeded in appeasing the storm, and extricating the performer from a dilema, by no means agreeable.

Newspapers vs. Drink.—"I positively never knew a man in the country who was too poor to take a newspaper. Yet two out of three, even respectable people, read no papers but what they borrow. As I speak generally, I hope I offend none. If I do—the greater the necessity to speak out. Every man is able conveniently to take a weekly newspaper. The cost is only five coppers a week! How many who think themselves too poor to take a newspaper, pay four times as much daily for drink! Miserable man thou art poor indeed!—[Benjamin Franklin.

A Cutting Rebuke.—The following anecdote of a cutting rebuke is given upon the authority of a respectable clergyman, from whom it was received. A man had taken into his house his poor deranged father to keep. He assigned him, as the only room he should occupy a small and cheerless garret. One day, as he was hollowing out a piece of board with his jack knife, his little son who was attentively watching him asked him what he was doing. "I am making a trencher for father; for grandpa to eat out of," was the reply. "And must I make you such a trencher, when you get to be an old man like grandpa?" said the boy. The father shrunk at the bare possibility, and his own unkind and severe treatment of his father looked him in the face. He immediately went up stairs and brought down his venerable parent, assigned him a pleasanter apartment, and ever afterwards treated him with greater kindness and more suitable attention.

Genuine Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry.

THE subscriber having procured the above valuable Tree for the culture of Silk and having more than he will have immediate use for, offers them for sale to the public. All who wish to engage in the culture of this most valuable article, would do well to make immediate application. As it is likely there will not be a sufficiency to supply the demand, as the number to be disposed of is not known, the first application will meet with due attention.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD.

Charlotte, July 18, 1838. 407tf

N. B. Persons wishing to see the tree can do so by calling on the subscriber at his residence.

☞ **Often Wanted!**

WILLIAMS & BOYD inform their friends (and others too) that they have just received from New York another supply of

MEDICINES,

and expect more in a few days. They intend to sell at a small profit, and request all who need Medicine to give them a trial. They tender their thanks to those who have encouraged them. They will receive in a short time another supply of the

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

Charlotte, July 4, 1838. 405tf

☞ **TO THE PUBLIC.**

I HAVE received a full supply of fresh **Medicines, Drugs, Paints,** &c., embracing every article which will be called for in my line. The following are a few of the articles, some of which have never been offered here before:

Southern Tonic for Fever and Ague,
Swain's Panacea, Indian Panacea,
Irish Moss, Jayne's Indian Expt.
Leidy's Med'd. Sarsaparilla,
Judkin's Ointment, Piperine,
Marshall's Syrup of Sarsaparilla,
do. Worm Syrup,
Leidy's Blood Pills, Carmine,
Saratoga Powders, Isinglass,
Seidletz do. Citrated Kali,
Soda do. Aromatic Salts,
Evan's Appt. Chamomile Pills,
Carpenter's Ext. Sarsaparilla,
do. Pink Root,
Ext. Iceland Moss,
Jebb's Rheumatic Linement,
Nursing Bottles, Chloride of Soda,
Tooth Brushes, very fine,
Toilet Soap, Toilet Powders,
Thermometers, Paint Brushes, &c. &c.,

making a more complete assortment than is usually found in the back country. I am determined to sell for less money than any other person in this vicinity. Examine and you will find my prices in accordance with the above.

R. A. WALLACE.

Charlotte, July 4, 1838. 405tf

Bacon! Bacon!!

4000 lbs. Fine BACON and some LARD, for sale by TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.

June 12, 1838. 402tf

Pay your Taxes!

THE citizens of Mecklenburg County are requested to give their punctual attendance at each and every muster ground on muster days, and bring with them North Carolina money or specie, sufficient to pay their Taxes for 1837—also arrearages due, as there are many that stand unpaid. I will be present or some deputy to receive the Taxes. No excuse will be taken as in payment the *Cash* must come.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, *Sheriff.*

June 20, 1838. 403tf

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte that he intends to commence BUTCHERING about the middle of July, and promises to supply the citizens three times a week with good BEEF. He hopes by close attention to business, and the desire to please, to entitle himself to a liberal share of patronage.

M. S. ALEXANDER.

June 1, 1838. 400-tf

Patent Steam

FEATHER RENOVATOR

FOR

Health and Economy.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of using the above Machine in the county of Mecklenburg, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have one in operation in Charlotte, where any one in the town or its vicinity can have their beds renovated. The peoble in the country are informed that they intend to visit every neighborhood in a short time, so that all may have an opportunity of testing its utility. For further paritculars see handbills.

A. MONTGOMERY.
G. W. HOUSTON.

May 17, 1838. 98tf

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

To Printers and Publishers.

THE Subscribers have published their new Specimen of

Book & Job Printing Types,

Flowers and Ornaments.

The contents of which are respectfully given:—

Diamond, Pearl, nos. 1, and 2.
Agate, nos 1, 2, and 3.
Agate on Nonpareil body,
Nonpareil, nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.
Minionette, nos. 1, and 2.
Minion, nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.
Minion, on Brevier body.
Brevier on Minion body.
Brevier, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.
Brevier on Bourgeois body.
Brevier on Long Primer body.
Bourgeois on Brevier body.
Bourgeois, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.
Bourgeois on Long Primer body.
Long Primer, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.
Long Primer on Small Pica body.
Small Pica, nos. 1 and 2.
Pica on Small Pica body.
Pica, nos. 1, 2 and 3.
Pica on English body.
English, nos. 1 and 2.
Great Primer, Paragon, double English,
Double Paragon, Canon.
Five line Pica to twenty.
Eight line Pica, gothic condensed to 20.
Seven line and ten line Pica ornamental.
6, 7, 9, 12 and 15 lines Pica shaded.
8, 10, 15 and 16 lines antique shaded.

—ALSO—

A large and beautiful collection of *Flowers*, from Pearl to seven lines Pica, many of which are not to be found in any other specimen, a new assortment of ornamental dashes, a variety of card Borders, near

Two thousand Metal Ornaments,

Brass rule, leads of various thickness, astronomical and physical signs, metal and brass dashes from 3 to 30 ems long, great primer and double pica script on inclined body, diamond and nonpareil, minion, brevier, long primer and other blacks, nonpareil, minion and brevier, Greek, Hebrew and Saxon.

A large variety of Ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American markets; *Spanish, French and Portuguese accents furnished to order with every other article made use of in*

The Printing Business.

All of which can be furnished at short notice, of as good quality and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment.

CONNOR & COOK.

Corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New York.

☞ Proprietors of newspapers printed within any part of the United States or the Canadas, who will copy the above advertisement three times and forward a copy containing the same, will be entitled to their pay in any type cast at our Foundary, provided they take twice the amount of their bills in type.

June 27, 1838.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me by Note or Book account, are requested to come foward and pay before or during the August Court. In my absence Mr. A. R. Briard will attend to my business at my house.

W. F. ALEXANDER.

June 19, 1838. 403tf

A NEW COACH & GIG SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he has taken the old stand, formerly occupied by Capt. Thos. Dwight, and is now prepared to carry on the **Coach Making** in its various branches. Having purchased a stock of good materials, seasoned lumber, &c., and having had long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Every effort on his part shall be used in trying to make his work equal, if not surpass, any made in this section of country.

All **REPAIRING** done with neatness and despatch. Also, all kinds of Smith work.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

April 10, 1838. 93tf

N. B. Two or three apprentices of good morals and industrious habits, will be taken to the above business, if application be made soon.

C. O.

☞ ***Notice!!***

TO avoid giving sharp notices, we will just say to the public and those who have so liberally patronized us since we came among you, that we are very much obliged to you. But you will bring us under still greater obligations by calling on us and closing your accounts with *CASH*.

We have still on hands a superior

Stock of Goods,

which we will sell low, on time to punctual dealers, and still lower to such as pay cash.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

Charlotte, Jan. 16, 1838. 81tf

Strayed

FROM the subscriber living 7 miles above Concord, on the old stage road, on the first of April last, a bay MARE, about 8 or 9 years old, about 14½ hands high, left eye out and blaze in her forhead and marked with the saddle a good deal. Any person taking up said Mare and giving me information of the same shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble.

MICHAEL WALTER.

June 14, 1838. 411tf

Wrapping Paper.

THE subscribers have on hand for sale, a supply of good Wrapping Paper.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

April 11, 1838. 93tf

Blank Bank Notes

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers, b
leave to inform th
customers and the pu
that they have just rece
from the Northern Citi
a complete assortment o
Goods in their line, consi
ing of

Gold & Silver Lever Watche
Plain do.
Jewelry and Fancy Goods,
Fine Razors & Penknives,
Military Goods, and Spectacles,
Silver Tumblers, Pencil Cases,
Pistols, &c.

with which materials of all kinds.

TROTTER & ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, June 5, 1838. 401tf

N. B. We expect in a short time a general a
sortment of best cut Perfumery, Plated
Candlesticks, Castors and Ridin
Whips, all of which will be sold as good

New Public House in Charlott

MECKLENBURG HOTEL,

Situated about 150 yards North East of th
Court-House.

THE subscriber takes this method of in
forming the citizens of Mecklen
and the adjoining counties, and the publ
generally, that this House, is now open f
the reception of

Boarders & Travellers.

This house has undergone thorough rep
expressly for the purpose now occupied, w
the addition of large Stables, which mak
it very comfortable. He promises that n
want of attention shall be withheld to ac
commodate and please all who may fa
him with their custom. His Table shall b
furnished with the best the country affo
his house attended with faithful servan
his Stables with plenty, and attended w
good Ostlers, and he hopes by close atte
tion to business and good accommodation,
merit a liberal share of the public patron

W. F. ALEXANDE

Charlotte, April 10, 1838. 93-1y

☞ He would also inform his friends a
customers that he has moved his **Sto**
of Goods to the new store room, o
door north, next to the Tin Shop, where h
would be glad to see all who want to b
bargains. W. F. A.

Wanted,

2 or 3 Journeymen Cabinet Makers.
To workmen of sober and steady h
bits constant work and good wages wil
given. No others need apply.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD.

Charlotte, May 1, 1838. 96tf

WILLIAM NEAL & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
LOOKING GLASSE
No. 27, N. 5th street, Philadelphi
back of Merchant's Hotel,

THE only establishment in the city de
exclusively to this business.

Country Merchants are supplied at manufac
turers' prices, and their *Glasses insured from br*
eage to any part of the Union, without extra char

Those who may have orders for large Gl
would do well to inform us by letter, previou
their coming on, of the size of the plate, and t
kind of frames they may want, (whether of
Mahogany or Marble,) that the article may
manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for Look
Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to ha
them well put up.

Any Editor of a weekly paper, who will pub
this advertisement to the amount of six dolla
his usual rate, shall be duly paid in Glasses, at t
manufacturer's prices, which of course must
as low as they can be bought in the city—pro
ded he will send on his bill by a merchant w
will purchase Glasses, with which he can p
and forward them at our risk of breakage.

Wrapping Pape

IS kept for Sale at Wm. Carson's St
on reasonable terms.

Oct. 3, 1837. 68tf

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.

Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at t
Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dolla

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 13tf

ANOTHER GREAT CUR

Raleigh, September 21, 183

I am now 58 years of age—when in my
year, I received a wound on my left leg, w
became ulcerated, and continued so until t
of March last. It would occasionally heal
and then break out again; but most of the ti
it was in a very painful condition, the sore h
extended to a large size, and became very
I tried many remedies to make a cure, wit
success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable O*
ment, two pots of which have effectually cu
my leg, and reduced it to its natural size.
cure would have been made much sooner, ha
strictly attended to the directions for the u
the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I
much exercise, and very imprudently used th
bandage. My leg has been well for more
six months, during which time, I have wa
much, yet it remains firm and free from all
ness or inflammation. After having been affl
for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy
benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMA

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Offi